

Our omniscient local contemporaries, and the political clique of petty intriguers—who not only inspired but practically directed the so-called independent press of Hongkong in their contemptible, but not the less scandalous, crusade against Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY—must be remarkably small, that is, presuming they are not so utterly degraded as to be lost to all sense of shame, at the extraordinary success which has apparently attended our late Governor's social and official career in the Mauritius. The tone assumed by our contemporaries in dealing with Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY's political prospects in his new government, prior to his assuming the reins of power in that island, and the infamous manipulation of facts utilised to serve the base purpose of blackening His Excellency in the eyes of the Mauritians, were so grossly outrageous as to elicit indignant protests from such papers as the *North China Daily News* and the *Japan Mail*, journals which could have no possible object in assuming anything but a strictly impartial attitude on the matters at issue. To be perfectly just in our criticisms, as in the ordinary affairs of life, is a divine attribute; to be so to the best of our abilities is the most we can aim at. We have no intention of mercilessly heaping coals of fire on the heads either of the old-established local broad-sheets, which ape to represent public opinion in this colony, or the select coterie of unscrupulous wire-pullers who in such barefaced fashion resorted to the lowest of dodges to avenge the fancied slights put upon them by Governor HENNESSY; our purpose will be equally served by briefly directing public attention to what it is fair to assume is an impartial and independent record of His Excellency's career up to the present time in his new government. Governor HENNESSY was tried and convicted of—Heaven knows what, long before he arrived in Hongkong. He came to the colony heavily handicapped, mainly owing to the vicious misrepresentations of a servile press; he rooted out abuses innumerable in our government administration, and in doing so injured the remarkably delicate susceptibilities of a crowd of self-opinionated would-be autocrats, who labored under the singular delusion that the affairs of the Government and of the public were of secondary importance compared with their own personal interests. Governor HENNESSY quickly dispelled this remarkable remnant of successive fossil administrations, and in relegating these departmental dictators back to their proper places, gained for himself an amount of unpopularity which spoke volumes in favor of the firmness and effectiveness of his rule. It is a great mistake to say that the "Merciful Man," as His Excellency was satirically named by the feeble wits of an interested opposition, was an unpopular ruler with the main body of the community, or even with the majority of the officials of the Government. His opponents and enemies—for it cannot be denied that Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY had enemies whose underhand machinations to effect his political ruin never ceased from his advent to his departure—were composed almost entirely of intriguing heads of departments whose dignity he had offended, and self-constituted leaders of the people whose questionable practices he declined to sanction. A vast majority of the community of all nationalities, and nearly the whole of the subordinate officials, were and are unanimous in the opinion that His Excellency was the fairest, most considerate and best all round Governor that has yet controlled the destinies of Hongkong. That he was the most distinguished in point of administrative ability has been conceded even by his opponents. However, thanks to our upright and ultra-conscientious press, when Sir JOHN POPE HENNESSY was appointed to the Governorship of the Mauritius, the changes were rung with a vengeance, the evident intention being to politically and socially damn His Excellency's prospects prior to his arrival at his new Government. And no doubt, repeated misrepresentations and bitter vituperation tended to some considerable extent to prejudice the public mind in the Mauritius against Sir GEORGE BOWEN's successor. But in spite of being thus unfairly handicapped, the genius of the man, and the liberal, enlightened and progressive policy of the statesman quickly burst through the bonds of popular prejudice; an intelligent community were not slow to recognise that their new Governor had their best interests at heart, and so distrust gave place to confidence, dislike to warm admiration. The Mauritians were doubtless surprised, but not the less appreciative of such a singular phenomenon as a Governor whose ideas were not based on Juvenal's maxim—*Quantumvis sub nummorum conditi in arce, Tantum habet et fidei*.

In the *Argus*, a leading Mauritian journal, of September 29th appears an admirably written article, reviewing Governor HENNESSY's career in Mauritius from his arrival there up to the present time. For a marvel our excellent morning contemporary has published a translation—the *Argus* is printed in the French language—of this article, which we cannot do better than reproduce in *extenso* for the benefit of our readers. It might not be our place to state that the *Daily Press*, as a set-off to the *Argus* editorial, makes a feeble attempt to traverse the opinions and statements made by that journal, contending that such statements and opinions clearly show that the tendency of Governor HENNESSY's policy in Mauritius is to raise class prejudice and ill feeling, as was the case in the West Indies and in Hongkong. We content ourselves with calling attention to our contemporary's shallow artifices to soften the crushing blow dealt by the writer in the *Argus*; it would only be insulting our readers' intelligence to ask them to wade with us through the column of babyish prattle which the *Daily Press* offers as a sop to an indulgent and easily satisfied clientele. The following is the translation referred to:—

The administration of Sir John Pope Hennessy, whatever may be its ultimate end or whatever events may distinguish it later on, has offered in its first few months an unusual spectacle. If one recalls the prejudice entertained against Sir John by a large proportion of the public before his arrival, he cannot but feel astonished at the reversal of feeling which the present time displays. Sir John Pope Hennessy gains each day in popularity, and it may be said that already he has gained more confidence and esteem than most previous Governors possessed. Curious as this is, it is inexplicable? No. The prejudice which at first existed in Mauritius against our Governor was produced by allegations more or less false, by slanders, by reflections more or less malevolent on his character and his political tendencies, all of which were designedly scattered broadcast by those whom his policy had displeased in other places. The private letters of those who pretended to know, and articles in some of the journals of the colonies where he had been, presented him as of a despotic and irascible spirit, a man of revolutionary tendencies, whose administration had everywhere resulted in disorder and taking particular pleasure in exciting political passions. He was even represented as possessing but little delicacy and being in the habit of making assertions void of foundation in order to cover and justify his policy. A Hongkong journal went so far, we remember, as to bring against the late Governor of that colony accusations of a very grave nature indeed. All this was reproduced, printed, and published in Mauritius. Hence the preconceived opinions of Mauritians with regard to their future Governor. Sir John Pope Hennessy, if he read the Mauritian papers during his journey, could not fail to see that his arrival, could be followed by something of defiance and apprehension. Perhaps he had no explanation of how this came about. We will supply him with it to-day. This feeling was the work of those whom, here as elsewhere, he has held at a distance and whose insolence and oppression he has curbed. These persons endeavored to prejudice the public against him, and to create in advance a feeling hostile to the new administration.

This policy, though not wanting in adroitness, has been speedily overturned, and this not by manoeuvres similar to those employed by its promoters, but by the frankness, the uprightness, and the liberality of Sir John Pope Hennessy. An enlightened public cannot be long deceived by especially a public such as ours, whose spirit is high and judgment sound. The Mauritian public, by which we mean the creole public, the sons of the soil, descendants of the sons of the soil, who are attached to the country, who live and die in it—was not long in discerning in Sir John Pope Hennessy, not the predicted oppressor, but a devoted protector—shall we be wrong if we say liberator?

At first, laconic in his words and cautious in his acts, concise and prudent, Sir John Pope Hennessy maintained an attitude of reserve. As he said himself, newly arrived in the country, he had, before adopting a policy, to become acquainted with the colony, to learn its past history and to study its present position. It was for him to make and direct its future by acquainting himself with its traditions, ascertaining its resources, and weighing its people and its circumstances. The philosophical synthesis of these diverse elements indicated to our new Governor the policy to be adopted. From this period of reflection the administration has emerged into one of activity, and its direction has now become clearly defined. Sir John has seen his goal, has marked out his route, and has entered on it resolutely. He indicated his policy for the first time on the occasion of the distribution of prizes at the College Royal, again more recently in the meeting of the Royal Society of Arts and Sciences. And he has not confined himself to words; he has confirmed them by his actions. This policy, without further explanation, is indicated by three words—Mauritius for the Mauritians.

This policy of liberty and justice has touched the heart of all of us, and there is not one in whom it has failed to inspire the most lively feeling of gratitude to our new Governor. Mauritius for the Mauritians means the free access of Mauritians to all employments and offices; their admission, by preference and not as an exception, as hitherto, to public life; predominance accorded to their interests; an ear open to their grievances and a hand extended to their loyalty; it means, in short, the long wished for reign of justice. It means all this, so long as Sir John Pope Hennessy remains in Mauritius; it means all this, but temporarily, provisionally, and it will perhaps no longer exist when he has left us. Who knows to what lengths may go the reaction for which a new administrator will give the signal, or whether the next régime may not be a vexatious one animated by a violent spirit of revenge. Alas! this is possible and even probable.

Men are nothing; institutions are everything. This is why we say to Sir John Pope Hennessy: Would you really give Mauritius to the Mauritians, would you accomplish work which will last, work truly great, which will earn for you the eternal gratitude of those whose esteem you already possess, give us then political liberty, give us in the direction of our affairs a representation worthy of the name, which shall make our voice to be heard and attended to, which shall be capable of defending our interests, which shall reflect our wishes and views, which shall carry us forward towards civilization. Otherwise, and if Mauritius continues to walk under the political tutelage of the metropolis, your work will die with you. You will leave and Mauritius will no longer be for the Mauritians. After your time the public service will again become the privilege of the proteges of the home Government, and the creoles, cast down, will again become an eternal sacrifice. Right and justice will exist no longer, and the creoles will be the more unhappy in that under your administration they have appreciated the benefits of which they will be deprived.

It has been said and printed—it was Mr. Broome who said it—that the present political movement is the expression of the aspirations of a certain number of Mauritians towards a more active public life. This is correct; but in refusing to comply with our requests we thought that these aspirations were temporary merely, that to-morrow they would no longer exist, and that the creoles would again resign themselves to their former effacement, that they would again take the second rank offered to them, and that they would quietly another their noble instincts of liberty. If so, those who are the instigators of this movement, those who are those which lead to freedom and light, once implanted in the breast of man, they either find their development or they slay those who entertain them and whom force enslave.

We have amongst us too many fine intelligences, too many noble and exalted spirits, too many latent activities without scope, our sons and nephews have too fully inherited the qualities of their fathers, to allow our stivings to freedom and light, to be smothered by the breast of man, they either find their development or they slay those who entertain them and whom force enslave.

is the expression of an imperious want, dimly perceived in the past but making itself more clearly felt. As the man of genius is in a race, or a family, the unexpected embodiment of faculties slowly acquired and obscurely exercised by preceding generations, of the silent accumulation made by each member of a family and added to by his successor, of moral qualities gradually becoming higher, clearer, more capable, until they descend to him who brings honour to the race and nation, so with us our aspirations after liberty, which find their expression in the present movement, have their roots deep down in the past.

It is inevitable that this liberty shall be given to us some day; if not to us it will be given to our children. But why refuse it to us? Is it that our loyalty, our fidelity, our attachment to the British Crown are suspected? We put this question because the reasons stated in advance by Lord Derby are of no weight except for delay, and we are compelled to suspect motives which it is wished to conceal. Now, our fidelity cannot be suspected—we have given too strong and constant proofs of it. For the rest—and we admit for the sake of argument what is not a fact—when our sympathies go elsewhere, will we betray the great nation which has initiated us in all our liberties, which has led us by the hand and kept us under its protecting shelter until we are able to walk alone?

The statesmen of England have not seen that the most politic act they could have performed would have been to give us the realisation of our desires. This would have been to increase our attachment to the mother country. Their liberality would have conquered in the last amongst us that preference which some few still hold for a regime that is past. It would have been to make us love England, to reverence her even, for her generosity would have been a benefit to us.

As things are, will Mauritius truly be for the Mauritians? No. The work of Sir John Pope Hennessy will certainly perish with him, and the former order of things will be renewed for us. Let him then complete his work; let him lend to our demands the support of his influential voice, and let him truly throw open public life to us. What we ask of him is nothing more than that which his own country has never ceased to ask of England, its political enfranchisement. If he identifies himself with the desires of his own country, is it not logical that he should identify himself with ours? Let him then definitely give Mauritius to the Mauritians, and the blessings we will bestow upon him will be as warm as those his compatriots will bestow on the man who, perhaps very shortly, will give Ireland to the Irish.

Having taken considerable interest in the success of the volunteer movement in this colony, it is with sincere regret we learn that contemptible jobbery, so characteristic of everything in any way connected with Hongkong officialdom, has already thrust itself prominently forward, with the inevitable result that what had every appearance of becoming a healthy permanent institution now shows every indication of ignominiously collapsing. It will be remembered that when the old corps was disbanded, the recruits for the new artillery were not nearly so numerous as had been anticipated, and it was consequently decided to form them into one battery. Officers were balloted for by the members, His Excellency the Governor in due course confirming the appointments thus made by popular election. And under the experienced command of Colonel CRAWFORD, R.A., aided by two military instructors, the men, by unremitting attention to drill, quickly assumed a creditable appearance both in handling the big guns and on parade. So far so good. All the while a movement was on foot having for its object the formation of a corps of riflemen, as adjuncts to the artillery, and the energy and popularity of one of the officers of the old Hongkong Volunteers, quickly gathered together about a hundred citizens willing to don battle harness *pro aris et focis*. However, the Government on being applied to for its sanction to enrol a body of riflemen, declined to support the movement until a sufficient number of men came forward to make up a second battery of artillery. In consequence of this it was ultimately resolved by the promoters to endeavor to meet the wishes of the Government, and everything possible was done to get the requisite men for "B" battery. By dint of hard work the efforts of the officer above referred to, who was materially assisted by a young Portuguese resident with military aspirations, were crowned with success, and a second battery was added to the existing strength of the Hongkong Volunteer Artillery. And now comes the trouble.

The men who joined to form "B" battery, did so on the understanding that they would have the privilege of electing their own officers as had been done by "A" battery, and as about 30 of them were members of the Portuguese community, it was distinctly understood that at least one of the commissioned officers would be selected from that body. The election was announced to take place last Tuesday, and accordingly the recruits assembled in force at headquarters at the hour named. Although only three officers were required, it was settled by whomsoever had the management of the election, and for reasons which we do not pretend to be able to fathom, that each voter should write four names on his voting paper. But the strangest thing of all, under the circumstances, was that the members of "A" battery were permitted to vote for the officers of the new battery. Why this should have been, we leave those interested to explain; but it was clearly unjustifiable for reasons too self-evident to require much explanation. The balloting took place, but instead of the box being opened, and the result of the voting publicly announced at once, it seems to have been privately managed, and only after the lapse of two days are the members of "B" battery made acquainted with the state of the poll. And then the astonishing discovery is said to have been made that a gentleman, who is already a commissioned officer of "A" battery, has received most votes, and that the third and fourth on the list are also members of the already existing battery. This is, of course, ridiculous, or it is, as we have already termed it, a contemptible job. We say, nothing as to the merits of either of these three gentlemen, but it seems to us that as members of "A" battery they were

clearly out of the running for any positions outside that battery. And such is the almost unanimous opinion of the new members of the corps.

The appointment of officers is entirely in the hands of the Head of the Executive, and we doubt not that Sir GEORGE BOWEN would, under ordinary circumstances, confirm the result of the ballot. But the circumstances attending this election are extraordinary. The whole affair looks a "job," although it may only be a huge blunder. If it is intended to keep the present members of "B" battery together, another election will be necessary in which outsiders will have no voice. Should the farce of the other evening be confirmed, the men recently sworn in will resign in a body, and we certainly cannot blame them, as they appear to have been made the victims of a gross breach of faith. We would, however, venture to hope that Governor Bowen will decline to confirm the election, at all events until he has satisfied himself that the statements we have just made cannot be supported. For aught we know to the contrary, the three gentlemen returned at the head of the poll may be everything that could be wished for as officers, and so we would have it clearly understood that our objections are not aimed against the successful candidates, but against the irregularity and unfairness of the election.

SOMEWHERE about nine months ago, when British North Borneo was being widely spoken of and as widely written of as the country which was eventually to supply the great Australian continent with sugar, that commodity for which such an extensive demand exists in the fifth quarter of the globe, a company was formed in Melbourne for the purpose of purchasing land in the newly opened territory. The company did not start with a fifty thousand pound goodwill millions around its neck, nor did its promoters go in for such expensive luxuries as worthless patents or any extensive plant in the shape of played out machinery, purchased at exorbitant rates. Our fellow countrymen in Victoria are hardly so confiding as the general run of mankind, and they have a happy knack of "wanting to know, you know," before swallowing the soft saviour of seductive chairmen of Boards of Directors, or the cotton prospectuses of philanthropic money hunting promoters of public companies, who so generously devote their time and abilities for the sole benefit of the speculative public.

The Australian Borneo Company, as we have stated, was formed for the purpose of purchasing 100,000 acres of land in North Borneo. The required capital was very soon forthcoming, the prospectus honestly setting forth, without the slightest attempt at evasion, that the applicants for shares were to run a certain amount of risk, namely, the expenses of the gentlemen selected to prospect the new territory, in return for the opportunity offered them of being first in the field and of picking the eyes out of the country to the extent of 100,000 acres. The directors of the new concern were men of means and well known ability and uprightness, and had to be holders of a certain amount of shares to entitle them to sit on the directorate. There were no general agents appointed at so much per cent commission on the business done—whether done at a profit or a loss—and the undertaking was floated with every prospect of success. Captain BEXSTON, who is at present in Hongkong, and Mr. REXCE, both experienced men in the prospecting line, were appointed to represent the Australian Borneo Company and, for the past six months, have been traversing the territory of British North Borneo in every direction. They have already selected 63,084 acres of the 100,000 originally applied for, and will select the balance very shortly. The ground selected will soon be brought under cultivation, and as a share of the produce will naturally come to Hongkong, we hail with pleasure the successful result of Messrs. BEXSTON and REXCE's explorations.

These pioneers in the cause of civilisation and commerce have also given attention to the Simadell and Banguey islands, and are highly satisfied with the quality of the land everywhere. Captain BEXSTON will publish a full report of the country surveyed on his return to Melbourne, when we shall doubtless learn many valuable facts in connection with the New Eldorado, of which we have hitherto been entirely ignorant. Meanwhile we heartily congratulate the Australian Borneo Co. on the success which has so far attended their spirited enterprise, an enterprise which at no far distant date may be the means of influencing a large and important traffic between North Borneo and this colony.

THE LULL IN THE discussion of the Franco-Chinese difficulties in connection with the Tonquin embargo would appear to have been but the calm which precedes the storm. For some days past an uneasy feeling has been manifested amongst the best informed Chinese in our leading local circles, an impression having gained ground, by some means or other, that the Chinese Government had decided once and for all to assume a firm attitude towards France in regard to affairs in Tonquin. It was plainly stated to us by those who have the best and readiest means at their disposal of obtaining the most reliable information from high Chinese official sources, that the war party in Peking had obtained complete ascendancy over both the Emperor and Dowager-Empress, with the result that a determination had been arrived at to oppose the progress of the French in Tonquin by force of arms, if diplomacy failed to induce the Republican Ministry in Paris to moderate their demands. One of our informants, a gentleman of position and ability, assured us that if the French troops attacked Bac Ninh, war would at once be

declared and the Chinese legions, which for months have been massing on the Kwang-si and Yunnan frontiers, poured in irresistible force against the invaders. We naturally hesitated to place entire reliance on this information, although we had known for months that the Chinese Government never had the least intention of allowing the French to over-run Tonquin and establish themselves on the borders of the empire without a strenuous resistance. However, our informant was evidently not speaking without sufficient authority, and it now seems almost certain that our predictions long ago as to war between France and China being inevitable, will be quickly realised.

The gravity of the present situation cannot be disguised. Diplomacy has apparently failed to adjust the matters in dispute between the French Republic and the Chinese Empire, and an appeal to arms is the only practical solution of the difficulty. The Chinese Ambassador to France, Marquis Tszu, unwavering from the first as to China's rights and intentions, has at last deliberately thrown down the gauntlet. For several days past Admiral Courbet has been making extensive preparations at Hanoi and Halphong for an attack on a large scale on Bac Ninh, the largest and most strongly fortified of the Tonquinese strongholds, and intelligence of the intended advance has been telegraphed in ordinary course to Europe. At the same time orders were sent out by the French War Minister that Sontal and Bac Ninh were to be captured before any further negotiations were attempted. And then the Marquis Tszu explicitly declares that any attack on Bac Ninh will be considered a *casus belli*. It is only reasonable to assume that the Chinese Ambassador, in making public this ultimatum, was merely carrying out his instructions from the War Department in Peking; and it is only common sense to believe that the Chinese Government has foreseen that war was inevitable from the first, and has made every possible preparation for the coming struggle. And it will further be allowed that the Marquis has admirably chosen his time for launching his defiance at the French. At the present moment France is almost completely isolated from the other European nations, Great Britain alone of all the Great Powers remaining her firm friend. With her hands full in Europe, to say nothing of little wars in Madagascar and on the Congo, France will have all her work cut out to maintain a position on the Red River with China's millions arrayed against her. However, no doubt the die has been already cast, for latest advices from Halphong inform us that not only Admiral Courbet with his reinforcements started on the expedition against Bac Ninh, but that the Chinese troops had crossed the frontier in great force and with a powerful contingent of the Black Flags, had garrisoned the citadel and were awaiting the approach of the French. In a few days we shall obtain some definite information from the seat of war, and meanwhile, appearances would forcibly suggest that war between France and China has already practically commenced.

creative to enable them to make their stay here very extensive. The Italian Opera Company, which, in the season 1880-81, found that they drew crowded houses, during the last season could scarcely command any audience; the chief reason apparently being that they timed their visit so as to arrive in the Colony at a time when a large number of private entertainments were in progress.

The tariff of charges for the Theatre, St. Andrew's Hall, &c., has been carefully considered by the Committee, and the charges now made appear to be the highest they can expect to receive without making them so prohibitive as to prevent travelling artists visiting Hongkong.

The Committee have been glad to grant the use of the Theatre and the St. Andrew's Hall during the last twelve months, as, in former years, for charitable purposes at nominal rates.

LIBRARY.

The visitors to the Library during the 12 months under report have somewhat decreased in number from those of the previous year, there having been only 1,235 readers between the 1st July 1882 and the 30th June, 1883, as against 1,620 in 1881-82.

The first eight parts of the value report of the Norwegian North Atlantic Expedition have kindly been forwarded as a gift to the City Hall Library, and for these and several other works that have been presented, the Committee have to return their best thanks.

The proprietors of the local papers, namely the "Daily Press," the "China Mail," the "Hongkong Telegraph" and the "Government Gazette," have again to be thanked for supplying copies of their respective journals to be kept on file in the Library.

THE MUSEUM.

The Committee regret that, not having funds at their disposal, they are unable to make this part of the City Hall as attractive to many residents here as they could wish.

They are glad to say, however, that Messrs. Noronha & Co. having kindly undertaken to print a new catalogue at a greatly reduced rate, the present contents will be more easily appreciated and understood by visitors. As the old catalogue, printed in 1866, has been so altered that its utility has been almost destroyed.

That the Museum is much appreciated by certain classes of the Community is amply testified by the fact that no less than 175,570 persons visited it between July 1st, 1882, and June 30th, 1883. Of these, 162,088 were Chinese, thus showing clearly that the rules which are in force relating to admissions are not unpopular or unnecessarily restrictive.

Considering that all the articles in the Museum have either been given or lent to the City Hall, this part of the building is, in the opinion of the Committee, in a fairly flourishing condition. About forty new presentations have been made during the last twelve months, many of the articles being of considerable interest.

The following is a list of the contributors:—

Hon. W. H. Marsh, Hon. J. Russell, Messrs. Anderson, Carey, Collico, S. Cope, Davis, Denys, Ford, Hogg, Laurie, Livesey, Loong Yip, Mossop, Nelson, Orr, Rivers, Sangster, Sharp, Schomberg, Schmidt, Vincent, Wong Kum Ping.

ACCOUNTS.

The balance in the hands of the Treasurer on 30th June last was \$2,162.32, as against \$3,595.53 on the 30th June last year. To this has to be added the European subscriptions for 1883 collected since 30th June, amounting to \$600.00; and the Chinese subscriptions to \$331.00. From this must be deducted the above-mentioned sum of \$166.00 for repairs, necessitated by white ants, and \$178.00, the estimated sum to be paid for recoloring the interior of the Theatre and white-washing the basement of the building.

The usual premia for fire insurance have been paid during the 12 months under report, and the Committee feel confident that they will be able to keep up the ordinary necessary expenditure during the next year. They cannot, however, forget that they have but a very small fund at fall back upon in the event of any extraordinary repairs being necessitated by typhoons or accidents, and trust that it may be found practicable to obtain from the Government a renewal of the Government Grant, in order that the usefulness of the Institution may be maintained and extended.

CITY HALL ACCOUNT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE FROM 30TH JUNE 1882, TO 30TH JUNE 1883.

To Balance in Hon. Treasurer's hands on 30th June, 1882 \$3,595.53

" Amount of Rent from Theatre, St. Andrew's Hall, Ball Room, and Cricket Club Room, &c., for one year 3,598.01

" Amount of Rent from Chamber of Commerce for one year 600.00

" European Subscriptions collected between 30th June, 1882, and 30th June, 1883 555.00

" Chinese Subscriptions collected between 30th June, 1882, and 30th June, 1883 35.00

..... \$8,153.54

By Wages, &c., for one year \$3,264.00

" Amount paid for repairs 648.72

" Amount paid for Gas 953.60

" Attendance of Fire Brigade, Museum, Sundries, and Office expenses, including fees to architect and fire appliances for the Theatre 934.90

" Insurance premia 1,100.00

" Balance on 30th June, 1883 4,162.93

..... \$8,513.54

F. BUCKLEY JOHNSON, Chairman.

SURVEY REPORT ON THE CONDITION OF THE CITY HALL.

The whole of the building has been thoroughly examined, with the result that except in the basement and main roof few traces of white ants have been found.

The following are the repairs we have thought it necessary to carry out:

In the basement, 10 floor joists were found attacked by white ants, and were replaced by new ones. It was found that the joists were not so thoroughly secured as they should be, and with this exception the whole of the basement work is in a good condition.

All the other floors have, in their turn, been examined and found perfectly sound; only one joist in the Theatre requires renewing.

In the roof, a few beams have been changed. All the rafters of the timber who no signs of the presence of white ants.

Generally, the building is in a most satisfactory condition, as far as white ants are concerned, but we beg to call the attention of the Committee to the dirty state of the walls, &c., in the Theatre and the basement. We think that something should be done in recoloring the Theatre, the painting on the walls, &c., being in many parts in a most dilapidated condition.

The following Estimate is for repairs found necessary after the above inspection of the building:

REPAIRS TO THEATRE, &c., &c.

Hongkong, July 27th, 1883.

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.

The Hongkong Telegraph.



No. 571.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS PER QUARTER.

MARRIAGES.

By special licence, at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong, November 13th, 1883, JOHN LIVERSEY, eldest son of John Bowry Liversey, Liverpool, to HARRIET, only daughter of William Gotts, Liverpool.

On the 13th November, at the Roman Catholic Church, Amoy, and before R. J. Forrest, Esq., Her Britannic Majesty's Consul, Amoy, WILLIAM J. ALLAN, Imperial Maritime Customs, to MARGARET MARY, only daughter of the late Capt. David Melville, of Dundee, Scotland.

BIRTH.

On the 22nd November, the wife of Captain T. C. DEMPSTER, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On the 5th October, at Leighton House, Trumpington, Cambridge, ROBERT SAYLE, Esq., J.P., aged 67 years.

On the morning of the 23rd instant, at 2.45, at his residence, No. 2, Blue Buildings, Mr. FREDERICK DEGENAER, of Stockholm, Sweden, aged 56 years.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO ALL SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

THE mortal remains of Mr. FREDERICK DEGENAER, whose death was briefly chronicled in the obituary column of our issue of the 23rd instant, were consigned to their last resting place in the Happy Valley yesterday afternoon in the presence of a considerable number of friends and acquaintances of the deceased. Mr. DEGENAER, who was a Swede by birth, had been a resident in Hongkong for many years, and prior to the opening of the Suez Canal occupied a somewhat prominent position in mercantile circles, being a leading member of the Chamber of Commerce and having a very large connection amongst the foreign, especially French, shipping interests. After the decline of the sailing-ship traffic, Mr. DEGENAER's business gradually fell, and a result for which he could not altogether be held blameless, however, when prosperous times had become a mere reminiscence of the past, he was appointed the agent at this port for the Hoppe of Canton's fleet of revenue cruisers, a position he retained until a comparatively recent date, when he commenced business as a wine merchant and general commission agent. Fortune did not, however, smile on him, and repeated reverses and disappointments—the hope deferred which is so truly said to make the heart sick—gradually undermined his health, and it soon became apparent to his friends that the end was near. A few weeks ago he was compelled to enter the Government Civil Hospital, and it was then thought his time was coming; however, the arrival in the Far East of his old friend Mr. JEAN DUPUIS, the celebrated French explorer of the Red River, had a wonderful effect on the sturdy veteran, and his familiar figure was again seen for a short time on the streets where it had been a conspicuous landmark for about a quarter of a century. It was, unfortunately, but a flash in the pan, a temporary reaction brought on by excitement and delusive expectations, for although

Mr. DEGENAER, sick even unto death, was borne to his residence in Praya East, where the thoughtfulness of his neighbour, Colonel Moser, U.S. Consul, and the kindly ministrations of the French sisters of the *Arche de la Sainte Enfance* enabled the dying man to pass his last hours on earth in tranquillity and comparative comfort. Early yesterday morning death's pale flag was waving over all that remained of FREDERICK DEGENAER.

As the gentleman whose death we have just chronicled was not in any sense of the word eminent, or a public character who had made a mark on the age in which he lived, it may be asked why we should depart from our usual custom and think it necessary to sketch, even so briefly as we have done, the biography of an ordinary citizen who lived only for himself, and died without having established a title of a claim to public gratitude or recognition. Thereby hangs a tale, which, at this crisis in the local affairs of France and China, is worth re-telling. Strange as it may seem, had it not been for the comparatively unknown Hongkong merchant, whose honorable career and sad and untimely death we have just referred to, it is extremely probable that the French Republic and the Empire of China would not at the present moment be on the brink of letting loose the dogs of war, to run riot in blood on the fertile plains and dismal swamps of Tonquin. There can be no doubt whatever that the ambition of France was, in the first instance, practically directed towards the conquest of the Red River, and the Tonquin delta by the achievements of that daring explorer, or adventurer, or pirate—*qu'il nommer, lui semblerait—Monsieur JEAN DUPUIS*. It is equally certain that but for the aid lent by Mr. FREDERICK DEGENAER, the Dupuis expedition would never have been able to leave Hongkong. It was Mr. DEGENAER's money which enabled Dupuis to fit out his vessels in this colony, and it is a standing, as it will be a lasting, disgrace to France that not one single cent of this loan, either in the shape of principal or interest, was ever repaid. It was a trifling sum to a wealthy Government—a matter of some eight thousand dollars—but it was no trifle to a poor merchant, broken in health and fortune, struggling against adversity. It will no doubt be advanced that the French Government cannot be held responsible for liabilities incurred by Mr. Dupuis; but

this position cannot, in common honesty, be maintained for a single moment. The French Government reaped the full advantages of Dupuis' daring enterprise—such as they were and are—it undertook the responsibilities of conquering the country which Dupuis was compelled by force to hand over to the officers of the Republic, and by availing itself of the fruits of the adventurer's labors it also made itself responsible for his liabilities.

We have not heard the direct physical cause of Mr. DEGENAER's death. Doubtless medical science can give it a Latin name, satisfactory to the profession but meaningless to the world at large. However, not to put too fine a point on it, and taking a practical and common-sense view of the matter, we have no hesitation in placing our firm opinion on record that the unfortunate gentleman died of what is generally known as a broken heart, brought on by misfortune and scandalous neglect. From our heart of hearts we honestly believe that if Dupuis had received just compensation from his government he would have repaid the great obligations he owed to the man who nearly a dozen years ago proved his most steadfast and valuable friend and supporter. But so far as we can learn, the French authorities have persistently refused to recognise Dupuis' claims, with the result that the explorer himself, Mr. DEGENAER, and several others who had money in the famous enterprise, have been miserably victimized. It is not for us to say what measure of responsibility falls on the government of France for the neglect, the ignoble repudiation of liabilities which national honor should have at once recognised, to which Mr. DEGENAER's death must be mainly attributed. And after all, what is the value of a human life, more or less, to a civilised government in this advanced age? Absolutely nothing—except, when self interest intervenes, or as a convenient excuse for making political capital. But yet France would have been no poorer, and the famed "tricolor" would have borne one stain the less had FREDERICK DEGENAER's just claim been settled years ago. Nor can we acquit Dupuis of all blame in the matter; he fought a hard battle with his own interests, and it will not add to his fame with future generations that he complacently allowed the man who ruined himself and risked his all in furnishing the means of war for the expedition which brought him before the world, to live for years in penury and to die at last, broken-down and helpless, amongst strangers.

MESSRS. ROGUE & Co.'s steamer *Namvian* and the Messageries Maritimes Co.'s *Volga* arrived this morning (the 26th instant), from Haiphong, which port they left on Friday. Very little news of importance regarding current affairs in Tonquin has come to hand. When the steamer left Haiphong the French troops were reported to be in readiness for the projected advance on Bachninh, but no definite or reliable information could be obtained, as the French authorities were particularly reticent as to what was intended, or had actually taken place. A considerable amount of alarm was felt in the town, owing to a large number of Annamese—and also Black Flags according to report—being in the neighbourhood. An attack on the town, which is very poorly defended, was expected almost nightly.

Particulars of the attack on Hai-duong, already reported, were substantially correct. The Annamese and Chinese mustered in strong force on the morning of the 17th instant, and, after burning a portion of the town, made a desperate attack on the citadel. A Chinese correspondent, a passenger by the *Namvian*, informs us that the French suffered severe losses in killed and wounded, and that but for the opportune arrival of the gunboat *Lynx*, the citadel must have fallen. The Annamese and Chinese troops retired only a short distance, and were said to be waiting reinforcements for a further attack.

War seems at last to have commenced in real earnest in Tonquin, and there can now be no doubt that the brunt of the fighting on the side of the so-called rebels is being borne by regular Chinese soldiers. It is believed in Haiphong that the attack on Bachninh, planned by Admiral COURET, will fall owing to the overpowering numbers of the Chinese, the strength of the fortifications, and the almost insuperable difficulties presented by the unfavorable character of the country for military operations. The citadel is said to be strongly fortified, mounting a number of Krupp's powerful guns, and defended by a large force of well-armed Chinese regulars. In addition to the Annamese and the main body of the Black Flags. The troops under Admiral COURET, available for the capture by assault of this important position, are said to be far too few for what is admitted to be a desperate undertaking; this is owing to the French army being subdivided into a number of detachments, garrisoning various posts throughout the country. However, as the orders from Paris are to advance at once, the attack will, no doubt, be made. If it has not been made already, without waiting for additional reinforcements, and, as we have already hinted, the French officers themselves are dubious of the result.

A copy of the *North China Daily News*, a paper which claims to have reliable sources of information on all matters affecting the Chinese Government, received this morning, contains the following translation of a secret decree issued in the name of the Emperor of China:—
"The Head of the Black Flags, is appointed Generalissimo of Tonquin. All funds and munitions of war will be supplied by the Chinese Government as needed. The military

forces of Yunnan are to be placed under the command of T'ang Chung, Governor of Yunnan, and he is hereby instructed to proceed to the frontier, to join the Black Flags, and to fight the French. The other provinces—Kuangtung, Kuang-si, etc.—are to provide forces for protecting the frontier of China, but these are not to go beyond. The Governor-General of the Liang Kuang, and the Governors of Kuang-si and Yunnan are to raise funds for the war as required." Our Shanghai contemporary does not state in what manner, or by whose influence, this extraordinary document fell into its hands; however, although there are possibly errors of detail, the decree may, we think, be safely accepted as being substantially correct. Its meaning is evident. As we have contended from the first, China had never the remotest intention of abandoning her claims of suzerainty over Annam and Tonquin; she tried diplomacy, and as that failed she has thrown off the mask, and will decide the dispute by the stern wager of battle.

CRICKET.

IRELAND vs. THE WORLD.

What was expected to prove an interesting match between teams representing Ireland and "The World" respectively, was commenced on the Cricket Ground yesterday afternoon, the 16th instant, in fine cricketing weather and on a first rate wicket. Hynes, who captained the representatives of the Emerald Isle, won the toss for choice of innings, and very discreetly elected to bat first. The day was a regular batsman's day, and "The World" having most feeble contingent of bowling talent, besides failing to shine conspicuously in the field, were treated to an afternoon's outing which must have taxed their patience and endurance considerably. As the ground is at present arranged, with a fence running round the entire circle, fielding, as generally understood at home, is only to a very slight extent exhibited in a Hongkong cricket match. All hits, big or little, unless driven straight to the fielders hands, become boundary hits; the fielders have no running today, and the batsmen the most trifling of pedestrian work. This system may be very convenient for our local cricketers, but it is really like playing the noble game in a racquet court—and it is not legitimate cricket. No doubt, there are inconveniences running out all hits, Queen's Road being frequently crowded with chairs and jinnikahs, but we should certainly say that it would be much better of the two evils to choose the lesser one and only have one boundary, that to the westward of the Pavilion side of the ground. However, to return to yesterday's game, the Irishmen retained possession of the wickets the entire afternoon, and when stumps were drawn for the night had amassed the huge total of 254 runs, the loss of only five wickets. The Irishmen were with 96, Travers, whose *debut* it was for the season, made 38, Hynes 34, Coxon 24, and De Chair 21.

Shortly after two o'clock Hynes, accompanied by Rice, walked to the wickets, the attack being entrusted to Hendry and Johnston. Both men played cautiously for a few overs, but rapidly getting well "set," completely mastered the bowling, which was, by the way, of very little account. After bowling 5 overs, for 18 runs, Johnston was superseded by Coxon, St. Croix relieving the fast bowler. With the score at 69, Hynes gave Hendry a chance off St. Croix, who was next man accepted, the veteran retiring for a capital 34, which included half a dozen threes. Travers became Rice's partner, and immediately opening his shoulders, drove St. Croix hard to long on, but the catch, a rather difficult one owing to the sun shining in the fielders' eyes, was not accepted, and three runs were scored. Runs came rapidly after this let off, the "crack" bowler hitting out desperately at everything that came within reach, and the left hander, as usual, playing a lively game. At 140 Travers missed a straight one from the Frenchman, after putting together 38, which comprised one 6, one 5, one 4, four 3's, three 2's and singles. De Chair was next man in, and assisted Rice to raise the total to 191, in spite of repeated changes of bowling, Dobson, Bell-Irving and Porter each having a turn, when the last corner scooped one into the hands of Johnston at point, and made way for Coxon. Rice here gave a rather hard chance off Porter to short leg, which was not accepted, and in recognition of this let-off, scored a 4 and a 2 from the next two balls. The score sheet showed 237, when Rice at length got his *paritit*, giving Johnston at point a chance off Porter's bowling, which was immediately taken, and the batsman credited himself with just four short of the "century," a hard hit innings which included one 4, and sixteen 3's. Coxon and Bunbury kept up their wickets until gunfire, when the first man was clean bowled by Bell-Irving for an "excellent" 24, five wickets being down for 252, of which Bunbury (not out) had made 16 in five hits, two 5's, one 3, one 2, and a single.

Play was resumed shortly after eleven o'clock this forenoon, (November 17th), Bunbury and Stoford continuing the batting for Ireland. The bowling was again rather loose, and we understand that a very feverish during the night, the condition is very critical, and his chances of recovery are thought to be very small. Kennedy, who has held the position of wardmaster some months, is a good-looking young man of between 25 and 30, we should say, and an American. We hear he formerly belonged to the United States man-of-war *Palos* in the capacity of quartermaster. It is rumored that he received bad news from home about a week ago, and that this may have been the cause of the attempt on his life. It is also said that he was much attached to the woman calling herself Mrs. Patterson, and that jealousy at finding her with another person may have prompted the rash act. We give these rumors for what they are worth. He is said to have been under the influence of drink when he shot himself. Kennedy is a Roman Catholic, and we hear, best for the priest this morning to see him.

KOREA.

[FROM A CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 1883.

During the months of October and November we have had lively times in the new port of the capital, Jeonjuhan. On the 11th October the s.s. *Tamara Mori* arrived from Fusan, with the flag of His Excellency P. von Mollendorff flying at the fore, and land H.E. was immediately waited on by the Mandarins of Jeonjuhan, the Magistrate of Chumulpoo, and other high officials, after which the new settlement was inspected, and during the night H.E. started direct for Seoul. On the 14th of October H.E. was accompanied by Mr. Consul Ash, a gentleman who commands a good knowledge of the Korean language,

and considering that he can look back upon a long and distinguished career in the service of his country, *vox populi* has already designated him as the future British Minister to the very doubtful if a better nomination could possibly be made. On the 24th another ship of war put in an appearance, H.I.G.M.'s *Leipzig*, with an Envoy on board to wire in for the German Treaty with the Kingdom of Korea.

Two days later, again, another powerful ship of war appeared, H.B.M.'s *Sapphire*, with the flag of Sir Harry Parkes hoisted at the fore, whose arrival was most cheerfully welcomed in the recently opened "new" country.

It augurs well for the wisdom of the British Government that they should have had the good sense to send a statesman of the well tried high qualities of Sir Harry, to reopen negotiations about a British Treaty with this Kingdom, and perhaps also the German Envoy will be glad to have the benefit of Sir Harry's long experience, and the superior co-operation of a sterling diplomat, like His Excellency Sir Harry Parkes.

On the 3rd of November a considerable amount of gunpowder was spent at this port, in honour of H. M. the Emperor of Japan, it being the Mikado's birthday; at noon a thundering cannonade roared forth, and Rose Island anchorage was covered with smoke for some time; the ships of war *Seiki Kan*, *Sapphire*, and *Leipzig* having fired a salute; the same ships of war, including the British gunboat *Kestrel*, had dressed ship in grand style, as well as three Japanese sailing vessels anchored off Chumulpoo. His Royal Korean Majesty's Custom House was also gaily decorated with flags, and most of the Japanese residents had unfurled the banner of Dai Nippon over their houses; three Japanese sailing vessels in the inner harbour were most tastefully decked all over with flags and flowers, and made a very pleasing and picturesque impression. About 1 p.m. the Commanders of the ships of war in port, the Korean Superintendent of Trade, the Foreign Commissioner of Customs, and others, waited upon His Japanese M.'s Consul to congratulate him, and they were afterwards entertained at a splendid luncheon, which lasted for several hours.

During the evening most of the foreign residents, the leading Japanese and the local Korean officials were entertained at the pleasant and imposing residence of the Japanese Consul, after a sumptuous repast a more informal *reunion* took place, and several hours were spent at a *soiree* which, for a long time to come, will form one of the most interesting recollections of the residents, with regard to their experience in the newly opened country.

The Japanese Consular buildings are, without doubt, the grandest edifices at present in Chumulpoo, and their aspect was truly rendered splendid by the brilliant illumination with Japanese lanterns, not only of the compound, but also of the approaches to the same.

During the official dinner, and later on, a number of speeches were delivered, besides the official toast of His Majesty the Mikado, the King and Government of Korea, and the rulers of the different nationalities represented; the ladies, sweethearts and wives, and absent friends were of course also not forgotten, after which one of the numerous guests was called upon to say a few words in honour of their hospitable entertainer; and I believe the following to be a fairly correct reproduction of the sentiments pronounced, as near as they can be recollected after a heavy dinner, where the best wines of France, the Rhine and Japan were flowing freely; the speaker, after a most fervent, got successfully on his legs for a long time, and then said—Mr. Consul Kobayashi, and gentlemen, after the elaborate and most interesting speeches of the Agent of the Mitsu Bishi Company, the Bank Manager and other more skillful speakers than myself, to whom we have had the privilege of listening, it would be difficult for me to command your attention now, if you were not aware that the pleasant duty has been delegated to me to give expression to the feelings of the numerous guests assembled round this hospitable festive table, with regard to the eminent Japanese Consular officer who has honoured us all with his invitations to assist in the celebration of His Majesty's birthday. (Hear, hear.) We all have gladly and promptly responded to the call made upon us, and now we have the proud distinction of being assembled in this castle-like mansion, perhaps the finest at this moment in the whole Kingdom of Korea, where we now have met as representatives of many states in Asia, Europe and America. I am almost surprised, gentlemen, not to see natives of Africa and Australia present in this our cosmopolitan, but harmonious community. (Hear.) We are keenly and very gratefully aware of the great kindness conferred upon us by His Imperial Japanese Majesty's Consul, to ask us to meet him in his comfortable and elegant home. (Applause.) Considering the short time in which this splendid edifice has been constructed by the architects and mechanics of Dai Nippon, I trust it will long remain an ornament of the new settlement, and a monument of the skill, the enterprise, intelligence, perseverance, the industry, the diligence and energy of the builders. (Hear, hear.) Everyone of us present here now is more or less acquainted, by personal experience, with the difficulties which are connected with the opening to foreign intercourse of a hitherto closed country; but that those difficulties are not insurmountable has been proved successfully by our present worthy host, in the execution of his responsible official duties, (hear, hear) invariably carried on by him with firmness, justice and wisdom. (Long applause.) Gentlemen, Consul Kobayashi has set us the laudable example of what a true-hearted pioneer should be in a new country (hear, hear); that is, a man of prompt decision and action, of indomitable energy, and sharp discernment, not shrinking back before every slight obstacle, but guided by the "try-try-again" principle. (Applause.) Gentlemen, I consider this auspicious occasion a fitting moment for a retrospective glance at our personal experience in this fine country—living under the impression that we are better qualified to form a correct opinion of the natives, and the immediate future and resources of Korea, than anybody who may have left his green desk in a comfortable home elsewhere for a few weeks, and is called upon to make an official report of Korea, perhaps influenced by indigestion, dyspepsia or home-sickness. (Laughter.) Gentlemen, we have been living for months in the midst of the natives of this country; most of us have made, more or less long excursions into the interior; most of us have founded a comfortable home already in this land of our adoption; we have kept our eyes open, because we are deeply interested in the welfare of this fine land (hear, hear, and applause), and I consider that we are more competent to form a correct opinion of Korea, her people and government, than any gentleman who may have been riding on a Korean pack-horse from Massampo to Seoul, provided with a box of sardines, a biscuit, and a bottle of sour claret. (Long continued laughter.) Owing to misconceived notions and superficial observa-

tion, the most absurd, contradictory and ludicrous ideas have been propagated in the public press of foreign countries with regard to the country, because certain official reports to a foreign government had been placed at the disposal of a learned society, and from their transactions had found their way into the press. In those reports the presumed poverty of this country is a striking constantly harped upon. (Hisses.) I have been amused to find in the reports referred to, amongst sense and nonsense quaintly mixed, the peculiar assertion that "magpies appeared to be the principal production of the country;" these graceful and interesting birds are very useful in destroying innumerable vermin, and the official reporter ought not to have spoken slightly, or disparagingly of these precious birds; but to test the accuracy of his official statement, I have actually counted the Korean sparrows the day before yesterday, and I found that we have 7,539 more sparrows in the country than magpies. (Laughter.) Another of his assertions has been that *Kingfishers* were greater obstacle to enterprise and progress here than even in China. Nothing is more untrue, with regard to this port at least, than any such assertion. You are aware, gentlemen, that hills are being removed here and hollows filled in, for the purpose of levelling the settlement, and houses of all sizes and shapes are being built right and left in all directions, without *Jengshui* ever coming to the front. (Hear, hear.)

In the reports referred to, reproduced in the public press, some singularly strange assertions have been made, such as would only be possible for a person utterly unacquainted with the art of navigation to make.

In those reports the navigation of the coasts of Korea is represented as surrounded with much danger (great laughter); while we are aware that there are no more dangers connected with the navigation of the Korean coasts than with the seas of the neighbouring countries of China and Japan. (Hear, hear and applause.) The weather in Korea is much the same as in China and Japan, with the sole distinction that our climate is much more healthy. The currents along our coasts, and in our rivers, are less strong than in China, less than in certain portions of the Japan Inland Sea, less than in the strait separating Yesso from Nippon, less than in the Kuriwos, which washes the southern and eastern portions of the Japanese Archipelago. Where then are the dangers of Korean navigation? (Laughter.) The high rise and fall of the tide in this port has been alluded to in the reports referred to, made by an unseamanlike official reporter.

There is about as much rise and fall in Liverpool as here, and a great deal more in Bristol, much more in many prosperous ports in Great Britain, France and America; and it is about time that the mind of the public should be disabused of the influence of such injudicious reports and nonsense (great applause)—the more so, as very unjustly those non-technical reports appear to have influenced, unjustly, the rate of insurance on shipping trading to Korea. (Hisses.) We have now the satisfaction of seeing already in this port every month about three steamers from Japan, at least one from China, six or seven Japanese sailing vessels of foreign type from Japan, some Japanese junks, and generally also one or more similar specimens of antediluvian naval architecture from China. (Hear, hear.) This is not bad for a new port. (Hear, hear.) Only some few months ago I (Applause.) I am in a position to give you a long list of imports and exports of this new port; but since you know them, no doubt, as well as myself, it would be wrong on my part to now bore you with statistics; I only made this remark as a proof that, if the trade of this port increases as it has done thus far, then Jeonjuhan will be one of the leading ports of the so-called "Far East" before many years have passed over the land. (Cheers.) The rapidly rising prosperity of this promising port, I consider, in no small measure, due to the wise action of the only Consular officer of high rank at present amongst us, conjointly with the liberal action of the Korean Government and local native officials, and, in no small degree, to the foreign Commissioner of the Royal Maritime Customs. (Hear, hear and prolonged applause.) I have now the honour, gentlemen, not only to propose to you to drink to the prosperity of this rapidly rising port, with the history of which for ever will be connected prominently the name of our host, an early and successful pioneer (cheers), but also to the long health and happiness of Consul Kobayashi. (Renewed cheers.) May he be spared to reach the highest degrees of his career, which is a long and honourable one, and may he be surrounded by the healthiest and most devoted friends, with great enthusiasm, with three ringing, deafening cheers; and the throng about the gentleman thus honoured was very great, everybody present being eager to shake hands with him. The next toast was received with equally great enthusiasm, and was coupled with the name of the intelligent foreign adviser of the Korean Government, His Excellency Paul von Mollendorff, Vice-President of the Korean Foreign Office.

During this pleasant *soiree*, after the more formal official state dinner, animated song in all the languages of the East and West could be listened to, *comme il faut*, and the Consul, very ably assisted by his amiable Secretary, was indigestible in attending personally to the numerous foreign and native guests, including, of course, the leading Japanese residents.—*Mercury*.

CHINKIANG.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

Of the several different versions given in the local press of Shanghai respecting the subsidence of land which occurred a few days ago at Chinkiang, that given by your occasional correspondents in your issues of the 16th and 17th inst. is the most correct. The disaster may be solely attributable to the heavy freshets with which this port has been visited of late, combined with the action made by the small waterway, the whole of the left bank of the river being undermined, and at any time a serious landslide may take place, and it such does occur the loss of life will be great for it is at present very thickly populated.

It is hoped that the Shanghai refugees who occasionally pass through the settlement will be enabled to procure some means of existence during the coming winter, and that the local gentry will not withhold a liberal hand to the most unfortunate people to give them the means of returning to their homes in the spring of the ensuing year.

Our market is now plentifully supplied with all kinds of game, and should any of the Shanghai sporting community deem Chinkiang and its surrounding country worth a visit, during the shooting season, they can do so with making a good bag, particularly with wild fowl, to say nothing of the larger kind of game, such as wild boar, deer, foxes, &c.—*Mercury*.

ing the whole training we had a sickness of *Torpedo*, *Sharditch*, and others that were equally as well. It is to be noticed that the *Mercury* has now nothing to say on this head, but claims credit. What is it entitled to? Faithful Tout says that on race day he found out about *Piccadilly*. Any one but an idiot would have found it out long before, merely from seeing the ponies gallop. Did Faithful Tout ever see *Piccadilly* gallop? I have many times; and never saw him beaten; and so far from the stable not knowing the best of their lot, they considered the St. Leger would be a match between *Triumph* and *Piccadilly*. Mr. Ashbur's stable certainly, and no other stable with the slightest pretension to knowing the quantity of beans it requires to make five, would pay the slightest attention to any advice appearing in the *Mercury*, and I am quite sick of being informed that *Billingsgate* is a kept over griffin when he was purchased just before the races, and he came near not being entered at all. I quite agree with Faithful Tout that it is better to let the public form their own opinion and thereby give them a slight chance of sometimes hitting the truth. I write feelingly on the subject, as I am one of a lot who were foolish enough to be guided by Faithful Tout, and thereby lost a pot, besides making myself

A GRUMBLER.

Lord Charles is evidently anxious to see us the name of perfection and yet he makes no attempt to amend his own glaring faults. Will his lordship forgive me for reminding him that the mistakes and follies of others are commonly most ridiculous to those who are themselves superlatively foolish! It is quite true that it would be easier to endow a fool with intellect than to persuade him that he had none, so I have no intention of attempting an impossible or of needlessly wounding a worthy old gentleman's feelings. "Live and let live" is an excellent motto in all phases of life in this weary world of ours, and in no line of business is its application more *appropos* than in the arduous duties appertaining to journalism. An honest and well-meaning journalist, an indefatigable purveyor of news for the public, has quite enough to do and worries to meet in his daily contact with the outer world, without having to encounter factious annoyances from his "professional brethren." One word more and I have done. The *Shanghai Mercury*, as I have shown in the above extracts, is not such a perfect specimen of a newspaper that it can be thrown mud at the shortcomings of its neighbours. And now, Lord Charles, it is your turn.

"Wanted, a secretary for the race-club—one who can spell preferred" appears as an advertisement in a Western Australian paper. The last racing secretary whose name and answering friendship it was the privilege of the *Sydney Bulletin* to enjoy, lived about seven or eight hundred miles from the Archer River, up North. He was much looked up to locally on account of his scholarship; but the admiration culminated into obsequiousness, when, the day before the races, he hailed up a dozen of the following placards—

AN OLD SPORTSMAN.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1883.

COREA.

FUSAN, 15th November, 1883.

Having recently paid a visit to Seoul, I send you a brief account in the hope that it may prove interesting to your numerous readers. The approaches to the entrance of the Salice River can only be safely made during daylight, at present; there is abundance of water and a good channel, but the narrowness of rocks and shoals will prevent navigators entering the mouth of the river at night. The proper name of the point at the opposite end of the Salice River, situated on the left bank of the river, is Jenchuan. I remained a day at Che-mul-po to recruit after a strong passage from Nagasaki, being at the same time a guest of Mr. Stripling, Commissioner of Customs, whose well-known hospitality and kindness soon fitted me for the journey to Seoul. While at Che-mul-po I noticed a fine large piece of ground, on which hundreds of Korean coolies were at work levelling and terracing; it was being laid out for a foreign settlement. The Japanese Government have already built a handsome Consulate, in a capital position, and it was receiving a few final touches of paint. The situation of the settlement is probably the best that could be found near the anchorage, and will be cool and pleasant during the summer; and being sheltered by hills at the back it will be somewhat protected from the northern winds during winter. The only serious drawback to the settlement is the immense forest that extends all along its front, which is exposed when the tide is out. The tides on the west coast of Corea have a rise and fall of twenty-six feet ordinary tides, thirty-four and thirty-six feet at spring tides with wind favourable; this large rise and fall of tide it would be impossible to stand upon (the channel was narrow) but the vast width of the estuary and the gradual sloping sand banks extending far from the shore render the ebb and flow hardly perceptible to a stranger, and with a current that an ordinary boat can easily pull against. The Koreans were flocking into Che-mul-po by hundreds, and running up shanties in every direction, unfortunately without any order or system. Japanese merchants and workmen were also arriving by every steamer, and had already secured the best sites in the settlement for business, namely the lots at the western end, or nearest the anchorage. The anchorage for any vessel drawing over twelve feet is in the bay of the Salice Island, and in the main channel, the distance from there to the landing place cannot be less than six or seven miles; it took us two hours to reach the shore, in the Customs four-oared boat, pulling against the ebb tide. There is a channel containing three or three and a half fathoms, leading to the landing place, but vessels using this channel would, after entering, require to moor head and stern, to avoid tacking on the bank, owing to the narrowness of the channel. Vessels arriving will find a good berth pointed out to them by Captain Schultze, the customs harbour master. At Che-mul-po, where it is also building a Korean house on the bluff overlooking the settlement, which will form a conspicuous landmark for the ancient brethren to steer for. There are two foreign stores already in the place, and with the lively bustle constantly going on, the settlement bids fair to become very important in the course of five years. After a good rest and sound sleep I started in the morning for Seoul, being carried in a Hongkong chair with eight Korean coolies, four carrying, and two at each end, to steady the chair at the corners, white of the carrying party. The coolies are strong, muscular men, and with a quick step (a step, they have not the steadiness of Chinese coolies in China, and changing every minute the pole from one shoulder to another gives you an extremely disagreeable shake, which the ladies say brings on a feeling like sea sickness. The distance from Che-mul-po to Seoul is about twenty-five miles, over a somewhat hilly country, rising about seven miles from Che-mul-po to a gap some two hundred feet above the plain; the road is good most of the way, and only really bad at two places, the first about two miles, where the road just before reaching the Salice River, which you cross in a good

big ferry boat and land at Ma-paw, the head of navigation. This place occupies the same position to Seoul that Tunchow does to Peking. The country through which I passed looked remarkably pretty, the slopes of the hills being frequently covered with young pines, the valleys all cultivated and producing rice, millet, buckwheat, tobacco, and the usual garden stuff; the latter looked coarser and more rank than Chinese vegetables. I regret to say the same system of manuring the land exists here as in China. The Korean tobacco is very fine; all foreigners who have tried it like it very much, although the leaves are simply suit dried. The rice grows well, but here in Fusan it is much finer; the straw stands thick upon the ground, the heads large and well filled. The rice when boiled is of a starchy or glutinous nature, and not popular with Chinese or Japanese residents. The villages I passed through are poor in the extreme, built mostly of mud and rubble stone with low thatched roofs. The cooking utensils consist of a pot and ladle, the latter made of wood, but very rude. The household furniture is hardly worth mentioning; it consisted of a few low tables about square, and legs of six inches; the bedding, a few mats laid upon the ground; the window of the house, a hole with a wooden shutter; the doors the same, the workmanship of which was done in the rudest manner. The Koreans passed on the road were very many; all externally neat and clean—stockings, trousers, and outer gown, with their well-known broad-brimmed hats. I regret to say they are a very ungallant race; the women do the hardest work, toiling in the fields from morning until night, and carrying loads upon their heads that Samson would have bowed under with grief. I say the ladies are extremely unprepossessing. I wish I could modify this statement somewhat, but I cannot; old and young, they are all alike, too utterly unprepossessing to call even for a passing glance. The dress of the women is a large petticoat with a broad band that reaches four inches above the waist, and on their shoulders they wear a short-sleeved jacket, which does not meet the band of the petticoat; they wear the same kind of trousers as the men, and the same shoes all have large feet, heaven bless them, nearly as big as mine. Over the petticoat is worn what I think I have heard ladies call a panner; it is generally of a gauzy light blue material, and looks very well. What were my feelings when I saw one of these floating visions coming down the little garden path to the road, where I sat under the shade of a tree smoking the pipe of peace! I braced myself for my first look at a Korean lady. I thought of the rich mahogany-like colour of her face as she approached, but never mind colour; I thought of her hair, which was black and straight, reaching the gait, and we looked at each other for one brief moment; and uttering cries of horror, we ran in opposite directions. All men are Saint Anthonys in Corea.

The river at Mapaw is as wide as the Wosung at the point, and beautiful clear water, about twelve feet deep. The Korean coolies are great eaters, and always wanted to stop to eat, which they do very quickly. The worst part of the road is from Mapaw to Seoul through the rocky bed of an ancient stream. Seoul, the present capital of Corea, is situated in a high valley surrounded by mountains five or six hundred feet in height. On entering the city by the West gate, one is immediately struck by the fine broad streets, hard and smooth; roads, perhaps, would be a better name, for I did not notice any shops. I observed an occasional stall on which fruit was exposed for sale, or the fine metal pipe heads and mouth pieces, with the accompanying bundle of reeds for pipe stems; the latter are very fine; in fact, the Koreans are a nation of smokers, consequently they have good serviceable pipes and excellent tobacco. The fruit stalls had rather a poor display; the pears were large, hard, coarse and almost tasteless; the persimmons and chestnuts were excellent, roasted about the city. On a favourite dish, judging from the many I saw buying them. The streets always looked full of people, mostly dressed in clean white garments, and of course their peculiar hats, which certainly gave them a drowsy appearance, but afford no protection against heat or cold; when it rains, they have an extinguisher-looking cap made of oil paper which they put over their hats, and in addition wear waterproof-coats made of oil-paper. The Korean paper is remarkably strong; take an ordinary sheet of paper, double it, and you cannot tear it. The Korean women I met in the streets always had a green coloured jacket thrown carelessly over their heads, and gripped under their faces; when I asked the mantilla, for want of another name so I must call it—was open a little, but at a nearer approach a slight movement of the fingers drew the folds closer together. Where did the Korean women get the high bodied petticoat and the custom of drawing the cloak-like garment over their head and hiding their face? When I come to send you notes on their manners and customs, I may be able to show the origin of this custom.

On my arrival in Seoul, I was warmly received and welcomed by Mr. and Mrs. Mollendorff, and I witnessed the same cordial welcome given to nearly every foreigner who visits the capital. Mr. Mollendorff holds the rank of Vice-President in His Majesty's Foreign Office, and judging from the immense number of Korean officials, from Princes of the Blood downwards, who constantly visit him, I should say he was the most popular man in the capital; in addition, he is chief of the Foreign Customs establishment, and it was pleasing to see how he has imbued the members of his staff, in so short a time, with love to himself and enthusiasm for the service. The day of my arrival was noted for the visit of three ladies of the King's palace to Mrs. Mollendorff, who so charmed the ladies by her delightful manners, and sent them away feeling so happy, that they said Her Majesty was desirous of visiting her, and seeing her charming children. The ladies of the palace were accompanied by a cousin of the King. I merely mention these facts to show how good and favourable an impression has been created amongst the Koreans by a gentleman of high attainments, and distinguished ability, who, with his fine appearance, made such a strong impression upon the ladies, which he has wisely adopted, has made himself a personal friend of the King, a benefactor to Corea, and by which foreigners will be benefited in this opening to trade of country rich with minerals, and to a new people anxious to join the family of nations.

The Capital is surrounded by a wall built of stone and brick pierced with eight gates, crossed at right angles by eight from wide streets. The side streets are narrow. The houses are all of one story, poor in structure and of mean appearance; most of them are thatched with straw, and are as a compromise between Chinese and Japanese architecture. In fact, the influence of the Chinese and the Japanese is shown in my walks about the city; I was never not bed or interfered with, if I stopped to look at anything, a few people would collect and appear to be interested in the material of my clothing more than anything else. It was only when the ladies went out for a walk that we had a crowd, and then we were more amused than anything else by the open-mouthed surprise of our city friends. The only public building of note is the new palace of the King, and that is rapidly falling into decay, it having been deserted some five years ago, when a fire broke out in the

winter palace and destroyed it. The King and royal family returned to the old palace, and are living there at present.

A fire breaking out in the new palace was considered a very bad omen, and indeed it was. Visitors can easily gain admission, and enjoy a quiet walk in its park-like grounds, with fresh air and pretty views. The two buildings of note are the Summer palace, raised on twenty-four enormous granite columns, and the Audience Hall, which, I believe, is a small copy of the one in Peking, and the same may be said of all the arrangements of the interior of the palace. The sanitary arrangements of the city leave much to be desired; the drains contain everything and are on each side of the street, are highly odorous, and, as Mrs. Mollendorff would say, odious in the extreme. The climate is very dry and bracing; nowhere have I ever seen the air so pure and clear.

After a highly enjoyable visit of ten days, I accompanied Mr. von Mollendorff to Che-mul-po, and went round with him to Fusan; and here I will bring my somewhat lengthy letter to a close, promising at an early date to furnish you with some particulars of this port, famous in the history of Japan and Corea, and likely to become of great importance to foreign trade.—"Still-water" in *Shanghai Courier*.

THE DUTIES OF THE BRITISH FLEET IN CHINA.

There has been so much discussion lately as to the special purposes for which a British squadron is stationed in China, that the following letter of instructions from Lord Clarendon to Sir Rutherford Alcock dated January 28th, 1880, defining the duties and responsibilities of the commanders of Her Majesty's war vessels, will be read with interest. I have to instruct you to explain to Her Majesty's Consuls that the special purposes for which Her Majesty's ships-of-war are stationed in the ports of China, and employed on the coast, are to protect the floating commerce of British subjects against piratical attacks in Chinese waters, to support Her Majesty's Consuls in maintaining order and discipline among the crews of British vessels in the respective ports, and, in cases of great emergency, to protect the lives and properties of British subjects if placed in peril by wanton attacks directed against them, on the part of local authorities or by an uncontrolled popular movement. As regards this last point, Her Majesty's Consuls must constantly bear in mind that the interference of a naval force, either on their representation or on the part of naval officers acting on their own estimation of facts before them, will alone receive the subsequent approval of Her Majesty's Government, when it is clearly shown that without such interference the lives and properties of British subjects would, in all probability, have been sacrificed; and even in such a case Her Majesty's Government will expect to learn that the alternative of receiving them on board ship, and so extricating them from threatened danger, was not available. Beyond this, the circumstances of the case must be of a very peculiar nature which would be held by Her Majesty's Government to justify a recourse to force. Her Majesty's Government cannot leave it to Her Majesty's Consuls or naval officers to determine for themselves what redress or reparation for wrong done to British subjects is due, or by what means it should be enforced. They cannot allow them to determine whether coercion is to be applied by blockade, by reprisals, by landing armed parties, or by acts of even a more hostile character. All such proceedings bear, more or less, the character of acts of war, and Her Majesty's Government cannot delegate to Her Majesty's servants in foreign countries the power of involving their own country in war. My despatches, to which you have referred, will have enabled you to point out in unmistakable terms to Her Majesty's Consuls, the course they are to pursue when an emergency calling for immediate action, as the sole means of protecting British life and property, has passed away. They must appeal to Her Majesty's Minister at Peking to obtain redress through the action of the Central Government; and he, on his part, if he fails to obtain it, will submit the case for the judgment of Her Majesty's Government, with whom alone it rests to decide as to the course to be thereupon pursued. I shall furnish the Board of Admiralty with a copy of this despatch, in order that they may send you to point out the instructions to the Admiralty in the Chinese text.

I have only to add that all Her Majesty's agents in China have been instructed to act in this spirit and with the objects which I have thus explained to you, generally caution British subjects to pay due respect, not only to the laws of the Empire, but as far as may be, to the usages and feelings of the Chinese people.

To-day's Advertisements.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 22, PRAYA CENTRAL.

PROPRIETORS, DORABJEE & HING KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THE Community of Hongkong are respectfully informed that the VICTORIA HOTEL will be OPENED on SATURDAY, the 1st December, 1883.

Hongkong, 24th November, 1883. [883]

VICTORIA HOTEL, PRAYA CENTRAL, HONGKONG.

PROPRIETORS, DORABJEE & HING KEE, LATE LESSEES OF THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

THIS FIRST CLASS HOTEL, situated on the PRAYA CENTRAL in the centre of the principal business localities, commands a magnificent view of the Harbour and Surrounding Scenery. From its detached position, perfect ventilation has been secured, and the whole of the Rooms being COMMODIOUS and FURNISHED with every requisite and comfort, afford most desirable accommodation.

The BAR, BILLIARD ROOM, and DINING ROOMS, are fitted up in a Superior manner, and are all under European Supervision and Management.

The TABLE D'HOTE is supplied with every delicacy of the Season, and most satisfactory attendance. WINES and LIQUORS of the Best Qualities and Brands only are supplied. Arrangements for BALLS, BANQUETS, DINNERS and PICNICS, made on the most reasonable terms. The long and almost exclusive experience of the Proprietors, and the excellent reputation they have gained, are sufficient guarantees that satisfaction will be given in this branch.

With every facility for making suitable arrangements at Reasonable Prices, either for permanent or weekly BOARDERS, the Proprietors confidently appeal to the community of Hongkong for a continuance of the generous patronage bestowed on them during the past eleven years.

VICTORIA HOTEL, 22, Praya Central, Hongkong. Hongkong, 20th November, 1883. [888]

To-day's Advertisements.

THEATRE ROYAL, CITY HALL, HONGKONG.

THIS EVENING, (TUESDAY, THE 27th INSTANT).

THE LOFTUS TROUPE.

"PATIENCE"

(BY REQUEST) WILDE WILDE TRANSPORTS OF ESTHETIC CRANKS.

THE HEAVY DRAGON.

THE SUNFLOWER AND LILY.

MESSRS. GILBERT AND SULLIVAN'S CELEBRATED COMIC OPERA.

"PATIENCE."

OR "BUNTHORNE'S BRIDE."

With New and Beautiful Scenery, by MR. C. J. BARBER.

CORRECT COSTUMES.

The Original Business, as directed by the Author and Composer.

Orchestra Arrangements by PROF. WILLIAM BLAKENEY.

CAST OF CHARACTERS.

Reginald Bunthorne (A) Mr. C. J. Barber.

Fleahy (Poet) Mr. J. D'Angelis.

Archibald Grosvenor (An) Mr. J. D'Angelis.

Idyllic (Poet) Mr. J. D'Angelis.

Mr. Bunthorne's Solicitor Mr. Hartley.

Col. Calverley Officers Mr. J. D'Angelis.

Maj. Murgatroyd of Dr. Mr. B. O'Brien.

Lieut. The Duke of O. Mr. F. W. Oakland.

CHORUS OF OFFICERS OF DRAGON GUARDS.

The Lady Angela Raptus (Miss) Florence.

The Lady Sophia Conliffe.

The Lady Ella Miss Dolly Loftus.

The Lady Jane Miss Minnie Nord.

Patience (A Dairy Maid) Miss Victoria Loftus.

CHORUS OF RAPTURE MAIDENS.

ACT I.

EXTERIOR OF CASTLE BUNTHORNE.

ACT II.

A GLADE: THE HOME OF THE WARBLERS.

DANCES ARRANGED BY MR. JEFF D'ANGELIS.

Interval of 15 Minutes between 1st and 2nd Act.

PRICES:

Dress Circle and Stalls \$2.00

Pit \$1.00

In the Subscription series no piece will be presented twice.

Messrs. KELLY & WALSH, Agents, where Seats can be secured.

J. CHAS. DAVIS, Manager.

BARTLEY O'BRIEN, Agent.

Hongkong, 26th November, 1883. [883]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned has received instructions from the MORTGAGEE, to Sell by Public Auction, on

SATURDAY,

the 8th December, 1883, at 3 o'clock P.M., at the Premises,

A VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY, SITUATE IN

THIRD STREET & HIGH STREET, Victoria, Hongkong,

comprising:

All that Piece of GROUND registered as

IN LAND LOT No. 685, and measuring on

the North 100 feet, on the South 100 feet, on the East 150 feet and on the West 150 feet, and containing in the whole 15,750 square feet, together with the Buildings thereon.

Held for the residue of a term of 999 years at the annual Crown Rent of \$104.12.

The Property is sold subject to the existing tenancies thereof.

For Further Particulars and Conditions of Sale, apply to

CREASY EWENS, Solicitor for the Mortgagee, or to J. M. ARMSTRONG, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 27th November, 1883. [884]

Intimations.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE begs to inform the Community of Hongkong, and Visitors, that the above Establishment is now in full working order.

He has engaged TWO FIRST-CLASS TONSORIAL ARTISTS from Paris, and his staff now consists of five competent workmen.

He is prepared to execute Hair-dressing in all its branches, making wigs for theatrical purposes, or for ordinary wear, &c., &c.

HAIR CUTTING, 50 Cents.

SHAMPOOING, 25 Cents.

SHAVING, 25 Cents.

TRIMMING BEARDS, 25 Cents.

LADIES' HAIRDRESSING SALOON.

MR. MARMANDE, and his assistants, are always at liberty to attend Ladies at his Saloon, specially set apart for Ladies, or at their own Residences, at MODERATE CHARGES.

MR. MARMANDE begs to offer to the public his Shampoo Wash made by Mons. Pinaud who has had many years experience, and guarantee it to keep for any length of time in any climate.

Monthly Shampooing of Hair, cutting, Shaving, and Shampooing, taken at the following rates:—

EVERY DAY, 1/6

EVERY OTHER DAY, 1/6

TWO TIMES A WEEK, 1/6

MR. MARMANDE will receive direct from Paris a large Consignment of Perfumery and other Toilet requisites, which will be open for inspection, and he is prepared to supply the same at prices which will compare favorably with those of any other establishment.

The Saloon is cool and airy, being supplied with Pinkettes, and the "Good Shampoo" is the greatest luxury of the day, and will be used for the reception of those who feel the necessity of a Tonsorial operation.

RAZORS MOST CAREFULLY RESET.

Hongkong, 12th June, 1883. [885]

Intimations.

MRS. P. SMITH,

BEGS to inform the Community of Hongkong Generally, and Visitors to the Port, that SHE HAS THIS DAY OPENED

PRIVATE TIFFIN ROOMS,

AT Nos. 8 & 9, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE, WHERE SHE WILL BE PREPARED TO SUPPLY MEALS & REFRESHMENTS AT ALL HOURS. The Rooms are large, well ventilated and airy, and the viands supplied will be of the best description and cooked in the best style.

ATTACHED TO THE

TIFFIN ROOMS

ARE A

BILLIARD ROOM

AND

READING ROOM.

THE LATTER IS WELL SUPPLIED WITH GERMAN, FRENCH, AMERICAN & LONDON NEWSPAPERS, WRITING MATERIALS, &c., &c., &c.

N.B.—No Extra Charge for the use of the Reading and Billiard Rooms. ARRANGEMENTS FOR BOARD and LODGING can be made by applying to

MRS. P. SMITH,

ON THE PREMISES, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Hongkong, 10th October, 1883. [766]

J. ULLMANN & CO.

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

ARE NOW SHEWING EX S.S. "IRRAOUADDY" AND S.S. "GLENEAGLES"

FIRE PROOF and COMBINATION SAFES.

STEEL JEWEL BOXES, TELESCOPES, MARINE and FIELD GLASSES, BEST MEERSCHAUM CIGAR and CIGARETTE HOLDERS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF LEATHER BAGS, FOUL LINEN BAGS, &c.

PARIS MADE GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

NEW TOYS,

IN GREAT VARIETY.

A SPECIALITE FOR THE 'XMAS' SEASON.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AND PRICES MODERATE.

ALWAYS ON HAND

A Large Assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES and CHRONOGRAPHS, CLOCKS of all kinds, BAROMETERS, THERMOMETERS, ANEROIDS, SPECTACLES, EYE-GLASSES, &c., &c., &c.

THE BEST MAKERS, AND AT LOW PRICES.

J. ULLMANN & CO.,

42, QUEEN'S ROAD.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [849]

F. VINCENOT

HAS FOR SALE.

ANCHOVIES in Salt. TOMATO SAUCE. FRENCH BEER (Veltens). TUNNY FISH in Oil. MORTADELLE in Tins. A.B.C. PATES for Soup. ASPARAGUS in Tins. SARDINES in Oil; Petis Dejeuner. CRISTALIZED FRUIT. ESSENCE OF MOKA COFFEE. NEW SAUER KRAUT. FRESH HONEY in Bottles.

F. VINCENOT, No. 24, Praya Central.

Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [772]

EPILEPSY

Hysteria, Convulsions, Nervous Diseases.

LAROYENNE'S

Chemist of the Paris Academy of Medicine.

THIS MODE OF TREATMENT was experienced by Dr. Frémy, at the central hospital (Hôtel-Dieu) in his medical department; by Dr. Fauvel, at Dr. Binaud's private hospital, member of the Academy of Medicine, and Dr. Binaud, member of the Academy of Medicine of Paris, and the Institut of France. These eminent doctors have ascertained of the curability and permanent cure of the disease, which are soon after radically cured. This PREPARATION is combined with the Ammonia and Oils of Thyme. Price of a Bottle, 50 fr.

Depot in Paris: DUREL, 7, Boulevard Denain.

Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & CO.

COGNACKIN

Delicious Liquor based on

Old Cognac

PREPARED BY

A. ARDURA

Sole author and Manufacturer at BEAUNE, near Cognac (FRANCE)

STRENGTHENING, APERTIENT, DIGESTIVE & ANTI-FEVERIAL

Specialty recommended to LADIES, CHILDREN and OLD PERSONS

Depot in Hong-Kong: A. S. WATSON & CO.

SAM HING, JUNR.

S. T. T. T. T.

TAILOR, DRAPER, AND GENERAL OUTFITTER.

Best Materials and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed. At MODERATE PRICES.

DEALER IN CHINESE SILKS of all kinds, WITH HATS, MATTING, BAMBOO BLINDS, and always on hand a very fine selection of various kinds of Silk Goods and Embroideries.

Wholesale Manufacturer of Silk Coats and other Garments for exportation.

No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL (Fourth Door West from Pottinger Street).

Hongkong, 21st August, 1883. [847]

WILLIAM SCHMIDT & CO.

GUNMAKERS & AMMUNITION DEALERS.

BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.

Arms, Ammunition, and Requisites of every description.

Arms Repaired, Cleaned, or Converted at moderate charges.

Sporting Guns and Ammunition always on hand.

V. M. GUEDES.

HOUSE AND LAND BROKER, AUCTIONEER, AND COMMISSION AGENT.

No. 23, WING LON STREET, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 23rd January, 1882. [847]

The shooting mania appears lately to have taken possession of quiet Hongkong. It is only a few weeks ago since we were shocked with the terrible DREWES-BROOK tragedy in Gage Street, and now we have another deplorable instance of the depravity which is so rampant in our midst brought vividly before us by the rash attempt of KENNEDY, the wardmaster of the Government Civil Hospital, to take his own life in a house of ill-fame in Cochrane Street. There can be no manner of doubt amongst those who are acquainted with what is going on in our midst that DREWES in a fit of temporary insanity brought on by unreasoning jealousy, killed the woman BROOK and afterwards committed suicide, and it is equally certain that "the green eyed monster" was the direct cause which prompted KENNEDY to attempt self-murder. It has been said that waves of crime sweep periodically over great cities such as London, Paris, New York, and doubtless the same thing exists to a limited degree in small communities like Hongkong. As a number of the principal crimes in this colony for many years have originated in houses of ill-fame, and, either directly or indirectly, in consequence of the laches of the women of the town, the outcasts of society, the question naturally arises whether it is not the province or the duty of the Government to devise some effective measures to prevent such frequent recurrences of these terrible tragedies. The difficulties exist in the way of legislation satisfactorily for this great evil goes the saying; but surely in a small colony like this, where the power of the Government authorities is practically absolute, some more thorough system of supervision might be devised which would tend to decrease the criminal statistics in connection with the brothels and other places of shame.

FOR drunkenness and disorderly conduct on board their ship yesterday, George Ballie, a Briton, and Dick Poles, an Irishman, were this morning fined a Mexican or four days by Capt. Thomsett. They quadrated.

It looks as if the disappearance of the Bishop from the House of Lords will become an accomplished fact in the no far distant future, as a temporary observer when an Anglican bishop was also a territorial feudatory, there was no illogical about his being called "my lord." Inasmuch as English and Colonial bishops the Anglican "persuasion") are not territorial feudatories—inasmuch, also, as they claim the ministrations of Him Who ordered that His messengers should not arrogate lordship—we for the life of us see why any Christian Angli should wish to call his chief minister "his grace."

utterly corrupt, to make himself generally useful to the Jockey Club instead of to take the matter seriously. The above is an exceedingly interesting item which I find in a religious newspaper, and gives me the idea that "our weak kneed" correspondents are freed from the trammels of sanctimoniousness and bug, engendered by many years' residence in the amongst the scribes and Pharisees of Holyland, has gone in for a bit of real life. And once again it turns out a hollow sham. The *Chies* correspondent in London correspondent does not write "from the Metropolis"—he finds it much easier to pull out the truth, without the slightest acknowledgment, from various newspapers and turn them off as his own. In the present instance the paragraph we have quoted does not appear in the *Clarendon News*; but it is the handiwork of Mr. Henry Sampson, editor of the *Chies*, slightly abridged, and may be found in a recent issue of that journal.

could, perhaps, were I so minded, boast of my achievements, and relate "moving accidents flood and field," of which I was the hero, by Colman the younger wrote—"On the merits modest men are dumb," so "mum's the word with your *Special*. But I find I am almost hopelessly mixed and am losing sight altogether of the subject upon which I sat down to write. Arrived at Aberdeen, the expedition might have been brief stay to take on board an instant steamer, also to take a police boat back to the island. We reached the island at Water Bay at 1.15. It is situated on a small island, where both the father and mother of the children is said to have taken place, and where the children themselves were drowned. There are but six miserable huts on the island, which presents a bleak, desolate aspect. After visiting the hut where the mother is said to have occurred, we had to climb a steep hill in order to reach the other side of the island where the woman and the two children were found in the water, and we had a look at a potato garden where the mother is said to have been working. The hill is called by a passing stranger as being the hill which informed him that his wife and children were in the water, and that their son. Having seen all there was to be seen, we returned to the hotel, and made all due enquiries, we returned to board the launch at 2.30 p.m., the Coroner's Court meeting that the investigation would be continued at the Magistracy at half-past two to-day.

The gentlemen of the jury and myself then went down to a sumptuous "spread," provided at the liberality of a magnificent mistake, but the written Government of the day, and the fact that we had no fodder and tittle, wine and beer, and had we not taken this precaution, we would have starved for all we would have had on board the *Charley May*. In spite, however, of the Coroner's stand-offices and ridiculous assumption of dignity, we enjoyed the run immensely, reaching our original point of departure at 3.45. As on the trip down, the Coroner took up his solitary position amidships, now reflecting upon the fortunate coincidence of the circumstances that had plucked forth from the mighty a position, first of all, elevated above the common herd, and secondly, elevated above the vulgar, sensible creature, as your *Special* calls them, the gentleman of the jury. "Some airy greatness," says Shakespeare, "some achievement, some newness, and some more greatness than truth, and some more truth than nature." Under which category I wondered what our worthy Coroner and Police Magistrate came? I trust his Worship will not be so far off from the freedom of my remarks. Consensus of Dean Swift wrote "Is the tax a man pays for public for being eminent?"

"Lord Charles," the English twit declared, "Shanghai *Champion* was rather out of his groove, some would be humorously sarcastic, and to the condemned and Chinese were the various races at the recent Shanghai and the Missing which appeared in the columns of *Telegraph*." And as usual, Lord Charles was a ridiculous donkey of himself. "In our report of the race for the 'Champions' appeared the following:—'Just before entering the straits the Second Violin's colors emerged from the old pony entering the straight next the with a slight advantage.' It was a fine race between the leader, Piccadilly, Hinchey and light until inside the distance, where Second had his opponents in trouble, and going cleverly, not to say bravely, by the end of the race, the man who, which the talented Lord Crumley, who, Shanghai Correspondent of *Journal*, who, *de Paris*, is one of the best of

Charles and then the writer of the accompanying lead column, George S. Messersmith, a Pulitzer Prize-winning editorial writer, under the name of "Faithful Trust," may reveal the story for a long time to come, but this is how a respondent sums him up in the *Mercury*:

"Faithful Trust," of that name, is a reliable, thrice *Saturday Mercury* contributor, who has been in the newspaper business himself since and distinguished success the patience to read the usual column of twaddle, which was put out by a person named how, the assistance of the editor. If the editor and proprietor of the *Mercury* could oversee a small percentage of the sum made he would still. Why, therefore he will not show such interest to appear in his paper."

The Hongkong Telegraph

No. 571.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 27, 1883.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER.

For Sale.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
HAVE RECEIVED THE FOLLOWING
GOODS FOR EVENING WEAR.

BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, in White and
Grey, with Patent Fasteners.
PATENT FRENCH DRESS BOOTS, SHOES
and DANCING PUMPS.
SILK and SPUN-SILK SOCKS in Newest
Styles and Colours.
CAMBRIC TIES & BOWS.
BLACK SATIN TIES.
VERY FINE FRENCH CAMBRIC
HEMSTITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS.

LANE, CRAWFORD & Co.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1883. [340]

RODERICK DHU WHISKY.

A PURE FINE Flavoured Blend, Equal in
Bouquet and Style to the
FINEST FRENCH BRANDY.
SOLE AGENT FOR HONGKONG,
C. L. THEVENIN,
Hongkong Hotel Building,
Hongkong, 19th October, 1883. [787]

C. L. THEVENIN,

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HAS FOR SALE.

A FINE ASSORTMENT

OF
WHITE AND RED
BURGUNDIES,
GRAND HERMITAGE,
CHAMBERTIN, POMMARD,
RICHEBOURG, CHABLIS,
OLD PORT, SHERRY,
WHISKEY, COGNAC,
ASSORTED
LIQUORS AND SYRUPS,
PERFUMERY,
&c., &c., &c.
Hongkong, 17th October, 1883. [780]

CHS. J. GAUPP & CO.

CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND
CLOCK-MAKERS.
JEWELLERS, SILVER-SMITHS, AND
OPTICIANS.
CHARTS AND BOOKS.
NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS.
SOLE AGENTS
for Louis Audemars' Watches; awarded the
highest Prizes at every Exhibition; and
for Voigtlander and Sohn's
CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES, MARINE
GLASSES, AND SPYGLASSES.
No. 33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. [478]

FOR SALE.

GOOD BORDEAUX CLARET.....\$3.50
in Cases of 1 doz. Quarts at.....
WOLFE SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS.....\$6.00
in Cases of 12 Bottles at.....

Some PRIME HOLLAND Jenever in
Stout Bottles, and some POMERANZEN
BITTERS.
Double Barreled Breech Loading GUNS,
RIFLES, REVOLVERS, CARTRIDGES and
SHOT, &c., &c., &c.
Very Fresh ITALIAN CONDENSED MILK
in Cases of 4 Dozens, at \$6.50 per Case.
J. F. SCHEFFER,
21 and 23, Pottinger Street,
Hongkong, 16th November, 1883. [662]

FOR SALE.

G. H. MUMM & Co.'s CHAMPAGNE.
Quarts.....\$22 per Case.
Pints.....\$35 per Case.
Apply to
MELCHERS & Co.
Hongkong, 22nd March, 1882. [8]

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE AND
PORTER.
DAVID CORRIE & SONS'
MERCHANT NAVY
NAVY BOTTLED
LONG FLAX
CROWN
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [469]

Insurances.

THE Undersigned have been appointed
AGENTS to the NEW YORK BOARD
OF UNDERWRITERS.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881.

RECORD OF AMERICAN and FOREIGN
SHIPPING.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Agents.
Hongkong, 15th June, 1881. [470]

THE STRAITS INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE Undersigned having been appointed
AGENTS of the above Company are
prepared to grant Policies on MARINE RISKS
to all parts of the world at CURRENT RATES.
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
Hongkong, 3rd November, 1883. [127]

Insurances.

**THE STRAITS INSURANCE
COMPANY, LIMITED.**
(INCORPORATED WITH LIMITED LIABILITY
UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, 1866.)

CAPITAL.....\$2,000,000
IN 20,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH; PAYABLE
\$5 EACH ON APPLICATION, AND \$15
ON ALLOTMENT.

Further Calls not to exceed \$20 per Share, nor
to be made at less than three months interval.

DIRECTORS:
THOMAS SCOTT, Esq., (Messrs. Guthrie &
Co., Singapore), Chairman.
TH. SOHST, Esq., (Messrs. Puttackken,
Rheiner & Co., Singapore).
G. ADDIS, Esq., (Manager, Chartered Mer-
cantile Bank of India, London and China,
Singapore).
J. LUTJENS, Esq., (Messrs. Behn, Meyer &
Co., Singapore).
MAX BEHR, Esq., (Messrs. Katz Bros., Singa-
pore).
C. C. N. GLASS, Esq., (Messrs. McAllister &
Co., Singapore).
G. EDGAR, Esq., (Messrs. Edgar & Co., Singa-
pore).
SYED MAHOMED ALSAGOFF, Esq., (Singa-
pore).
ONG KEE HO, Esq., (Messrs. Kew Ho & Co.,
Singapore).
QUAH BENG HONG, Esq., (Messrs. Bun Hih
& Co., Singapore).
WEE BOON TECK, Esq., (Messrs. Keah &
Co., Singapore).
TAN YONG SEAH, Esq., (Messrs. Keah &
Co., Singapore).
LOH LAM, Esq., (Loh Kee Seng, Singapore).

Applications for Shares will be received by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1883. [374]

YANGTZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL (Fully Paid-up).....Tls. 420,000.00
PERMANENT RESERVE.....Tls. 230,000.00
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND.....Tls. 318,235.56
TOTAL CAPITAL and
ACCUMULATIONS, 31st
March, 1883.....Tls. 968,235.56

DIRECTORS:
F. D. HITCH, Esq., Chairman.
C. LUCAS, Esq., Wm. MEYER, Esq.,
A. J. M. INVERARITY, Esq., G. H. WHEELER, Esq.,
HEAD OFFICE—SHANGHAI.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co., Secretaries.
LONDON BRANCH.
Messrs. BARING BROTHERS & Co.,
Bankers.
RICHARD BLACKWELL, Esq., Agent,
68 and 69, Cornhill, E.C.

Policies granted on MARINE RISKS to all
parts of the World.
Subject to a charge of 12 per cent. for Interest
on Shareholders' Capital, all the PROFITS of the
UNDERWRITING BUSINESS are annually dis-
tributed among all Contributors of Business (whether
Shareholders or not) in proportion to the
premium paid by them.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 25th May, 1883. [83]

GENERAL NOTICE.

**THE ON TAI INSURANCE COMPANY,
(LIMITED).**
CAPITAL TAELS 600,000, EQUAL \$833,333.33.
RESERVE FUND.....\$70,858.27.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
LEE SING, Esq., LEE YAT LAU, Esq.,
LO YOE MOON, Esq., CHU CHIK NUNG, Esq.,
MANAGER—HO AMEI.

MARINE RISKS on GOODS, &c., taken at
CURRENT RATES to all parts of the world.

HEAD OFFICE, 8 & 9, PRAYA WEST,
Hongkong, 1st September, 1882. [670]

NOTICE.

**THE MAN ON INSURANCE COMPANY,
LIMITED.**
(CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.....\$1,000,000.)

The above Company is prepared to accept
MARINE RISKS at CURRENT RATES on GOODS
&c. Policies granted to all Parts of the world
payable at any of its Agencies.

WOO LIN YUEN,
Secretary.

HEAD OFFICE,
No. 2, QUEEN'S ROAD WEST,
Hongkong, 1st February, 1882. [106]

UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
A SECOND and FINAL BONUS of Five
per cent. on Contributions and a DIVI-
DEND of EIGHTEEN DOLLARS and TWENTY-
NINE CENTS per SHARE for the year 1882, will
be Payable on MONDAY, the 22nd instant.
Warrants may be had on application at the
Office of the Society on and after that date.
By Order of the Board.

DOUGLAS JONES,
Acting Secretary.
Hongkong, 22nd October, 1882. [794]

CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ADJUSTMENT OF BONUS FOR THE
YEAR 1882.

SHAREHOLDERS are hereby requested to
send in to this Office a List of their Con-
tributions of Premium for the year ended 31st
December last, in order that the proportion of
Profit for that year to be paid as Bonus to Con-
tributors may be arranged. Returns not sent in
before the 30th November next, will be made up
by the Company, and no subsequent claims or
alterations will be allowed.
By Order of the Directors,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1883. [673]

Intimations.

KELLY & WALSH'S SELECTED LIST OF WORKS OF REFERENCE.

CRABBE'S English Synonyms.
Roget's Thesaurus of English Words.
Brewer's Dictionary of Phrase and Fable.
Bartlett's Shakespere Phrase Book.
Every Man his own Lawyer.
Staunton's Chess Player's Companion.
Anderson's Mercantile Letters.
Scott's Shipowner's Telegraph Code, with
Supplement.
Wetmore's Commercial Telegraph Code,
specially adapted for the China Trade.
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law.
Hill's Manual of Social and Business Forms.
Tate's Modern Cambist.
Collin's History, Laws and Practice of Banking.
Money on Tea Cultivation.
Clark's Manual of Rules, Tables and Data
for Mechanical Engineers.
Webster's Unabridged Dictionary, 1883
Edition.
Ogilvie's Imperial Dictionary, 5 vols. Imp. 8vo.
Chamber's Etymological Dictionary.
Routledge's Desk Dictionary, (a tiny, but very
complete volume, portable enough for the
waistcoat pocket.

JUST LANDED.
MASON AND HAMLIN ORGANS.
Specially Manufactured for the Climate. We offer these instruments for the same prices at
which they are sold in America. Illustrated Price Lists on application.
KELLY & WALSH—SOLE AGENTS.
KELLY & WALSH—HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 12th November, 1883. [560]

W. BREWER.

HAS LATELY RECEIVED.
CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR CARDS
IN GREAT VARIETY.
LETT'S DIARIES FOR 1884.

GOLDEN CLOUD TOBACCO.
OLD JUDGE TOBACCO.
AMERICAN and RUSSIAN CIGARETTES.
CIGARETTE and CIGAR CASES in great variety.
THE SMOKERS SET, in Brass.
GROTESQUE BRASS ASH TRAYS.

NEW PHOTO FRAMES for Promenade Photographs.
EASEL PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS in great variety and at all Prices.
POCKET BOOKS, PURSES, CARD CASES and BLOTTERS in all kinds of Leathers.
A Quantity of NOVELTIES in FLUSH and BRASS GOODS.
NEW MECHANICAL TOYS.
W. BREWER,
QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 6th November, 1883. [784]

EX S.S. "IRAQUADDY" & "GLEN EAGLES."

ROSE & CO.

ARE NOW SHOWING A CHOICE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT
OF

MANTLES, JACKETS, ULSTERS,
DRESS MATERIALS

AND
OTHER GOODS SUITABLE FOR THE SEASON.

ALSO
A NEW DELIVERY OF

FELT AND BEAVER HATS.

ROSE & Co.,
31 AND 33, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [716]

UNDER the heading "Exhibits to the Cork Exhibition, Ireland," "THE CORK
CONSTITUTION," No. 13,025, dated Saturday, July 14th 1883, says:—

MESSRS. TURNBULL JUNR. & SOMERVILLE,

"Valletta, Malta, exhibit in a tastefully arranged case, samples of their famous 'Kaisar-
I-Hind' Cigarettes, and inasmuch as a revolution in the habit of smoking is now setting
in, this exhibit should prove attractive to all lovers of the 'fragrant weed.' Instead of
strong Tobacco, often used in too strong pipes and full flavoured Cigars, the mild
Cigarette is rapidly coming into vogue. Those now on view in the Exhibition are highly
spoken of by the Press, vendors, and smokers."

SOLE AGENCY.

"NOVELTY STORE,"
MARINE HOUSE, QUEEN'S ROAD.
Hongkong, 26th September, 1883. [731]

SAYLE & CO'S SHOW ROOMS.

WE INTEND MAKING A SPECIAL SHOW

TO-MORROW

AND FOLLOWING DAYS

OF

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S CHEAP TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED, FELT,

BEAVER, AND STRAW HATS.

JUST LANDED EX "GLENARTNEY"

SAYLE & CO.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE, HONGKONG.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1883. [739]

Consignees.

UNION LINE.
NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM LONDON, PENANG, AND
SINGAPORE.
THE Steamship

"MOSSER."
Captain Longley, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the Under-
signed for Countersignature, and to take im-
mediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Consignees'
risk and expense and no Fire Insurance will be
effected.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Yokohama unless notice to the contrary be given
before NOON, TO-DAY, the 23rd inst.
All Claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Undersigned on or before the
30th November, or they will not be recognised.
RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 23rd November, 1883. [879]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per Steamship
"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"
the above Steamer having arrived, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their
Bills of Lading for Countersignature and to take
immediate delivery of their Goods from along-
side.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel
will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk
and expense.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 26th November, 1883. [1]

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
FROM this date Messrs. RUSSELL & Co.
will conduct our Business at this Port, and
all Communications should be addressed to them.
Messrs. RUSSELL & Co. will also act as Agents
at this Port for our line of Steamers.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [606]

To be Let.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES now occupied by us,
No. 11, Queen's Road Central.
For further Particulars, apply to Messrs.
RUSSELL & Co.
GEO. R. STEVENS & Co.
Hongkong, 1st August, 1883. [607]

TO LET.

OFFICES and COMPRADORE'S QUAR-
TERS in MARINE HOUSE.
No. 19, HOLLYWOOD ROAD, now occupied
by Messrs. FRANKE, HORNUSSE & Co.
Possession 16th January, 1884.
Apply to
E. R. BELILIOS.
Hongkong, 22nd November, 1883. [875]

TO LET.

"BISNEE VILLA" Pokfulum, Furnished.
No. 4, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [7]

Intimations.

**HONGKONG HOTEL COMPANY,
LIMITED.**

NOTICE.

ON and after the 1st December, 1883, the
BUSINESS of the HOTEL will be con-
ducted by the Company. Pending the completion
of the proposed alterations and repairs the
DIRECTORS solicit the indulgence of the
Public for any inconvenience which may be
caused thereby.
By Order of the Directors,
LOUIS HAUSCHILD,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 7th November, 1883. [841]

INTIMATION.

SIGNOR ANTONIO CATTANEO, of the
CONSERVATOIRE DE BERGAMO and late of
the ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY, has
the honor to inform the community that he has
arranged to remain in Hongkong, and will give
lessons in Music, Singing and the Piano-forte.
CHARGES STRICTLY MODERATE.
Address—Messrs. KELLY & WALSH,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1883. [168]

A CARD.

PRIVATE BOARD AND LODGING
can be obtained for
SINGLE GENTLEMEN or MARRIED COUPLES
AT
No. 6, QUEEN'S ROAD EAST.
Next Door to the Temperance Hall.
Terms Moderate.
Hongkong, 10th July, 1883. [552]

ROYAL YORK HOTEL.

OLD SEYMOUR, BRIGHTON, ENGLAND.

THE above HOTEL is Centrally situated,
with Suitable Rooms and ample accom-
modation for travellers, especially those coming
from Eastern Climates. FAMILIES and GENTLE-
MEN will find every comfort they can wish for at
the above establishment.
A. HOADLY,
Proprietor.
503.

"CLARIDGE'S HOTEL,"

BROOK STREET, LONDON, W.

THE above is a Commodious and Suitable
HOTEL for FAMILIES and GENTLEMEN
going home from the Far East. It is under the
direct able Management of Mr. and Mrs.
GEORGE PRAGNELL who spare no pains in
providing their visitors with every possible
comfort.

STEAMERS.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

FOR YOKOHAMA AND HIOGO.

THE Steamship

"HENLARIQ,"

expected here about the 27th instant, will have
prompt despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 21st November, 1883. [869]

THE AUSTRALASIA, CHINA, JAPAN,
AND STRAITS STEAMSHIP
COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY, MELBOURNE AND
ADELAIDE, VIA SINGAPORE.

(Calling at PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND
PORTS, and through CARGO to
NEW ZEALAND and TASMANIAN
PORTS, NEW CALEDONIA
and Fiji.)

THE Steamship

"SUEZ,"

Captain Dodd, will be despatched as above, on
TUESDAY, the 4th December, at FOUR P.M.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 10th November, 1883. [850]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. I. British Bark

"WILLIAM MANSON,"

Kindred, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 8th November, 1883. [843]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 L. I. German Ship

"OTTO,"

Fortmann, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
For Freight, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1883. [819]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Hawaiian Bark

"LILLY GRACE,"

Hughes, Master, will load here for the above
Port, and will have quick despatch.
This vessel has good accommodation for cabin
passengers.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
RUSSELL & Co.
Hongkong, 17th November, 1883. [866]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND—RAILWAYS, AND—TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA, AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO,"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, with the option of calling at Honolulu, on
MONDAY, the 3rd December, at THREE P.M.
To be followed by the S.S. "CITY OF TOKIO,"
on SATURDAY, the 15th December, at 3 P.M.,
taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the
United States, and Europe.
Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways, to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.
Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.
RETURN PASSAGES.—Passengers, who
have paid full fare, re-embarking at San Fran-
cisco for China or Japan (or vice versa) within
six months, will be allowed a discount of 20 per
cent. from Return Fare. (Free-embarking within
one year, an allowance of 10 per cent. will be
made from Return Fare. Pre-Paid Return
Passage Orders, available for one year, will be
issued at a Discount of 25 per cent. from Return
Fare. These allowances do not apply to through
fares from China and Japan to Europe.
Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
on the 2nd December. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day.
All Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full, value of same is required.
Consular Invoices, to accompany Overland
Cargo should be sent to the Company's Offices
in Sealed Envelopes, addressed to the Collector
of Customs at San Francisco.
For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.
F. E. FOSTER,
Agent.
Hongkong, 19th November, 1883.

D. K. GRIFFITH.

MANUFACTURER OF THE LONDON
AERATED WATERS.

7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE,
(Opposite the City Hall)

Having Purchased the entire Machinery of the
late Mr. E. CHAMBERLAIN'S
SODA WATER FACTORY
is now prepared to execute the largest orders
for every description of Aerated Waters with
promptness and despatch.
SUPERIOR QUALITY
GUARANTEED
Manufactured
SPARKLING WATERS.
THREE DOZEN FOR ONE DOLLAR.
All Orders and Communications should be ad-
dressed to 7, BEACONSFIELD ARCADE.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1882. [979]